## **LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently amended) A method for heating a melt (22) in a melting vessel (3) with cooled walls, comprising:

conductively heating the melt (22) being conductively heated, and the current by flowing current between at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502), wherein the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) each replace part of the cooled walls (14, 16) of the melting vessel-(3) so that a melt contact surface of the at least two cooled electrodes forms a wall region of the melting vessel.

- 2. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least further comprising conductively heating a region of the melt is heated by the current to a temperature which that is above the application limit temperature, in particular above the a melting or decomposition temperature of the melt contact material of at least one of the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502).
- 3. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein <u>further comprising</u> cooling the <u>at least two cooled</u> electrodes (5, 501, 502) are cooled in a manner which so that the <u>at least two cooled electrodes</u> can be set and/or controlled separately.
- 4. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the <u>at least two</u> cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) are inserted into cutouts in <u>the</u> cooled walls of the melting vessel.
- 5. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the cooling is effected by claim 1, further comprising passing at least one cooling fluid, in particular air and/or water, through the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) to effectuate cooling.

- 6. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the <u>at least one cooling</u> fluid comprises eooling is effected by passing through a gaseous cooling fluid, in particular air, by means of a low pressure blower.
- 7. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the coolant is passed further comprising passing the gaseous cooling fluid through the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) with a pressure difference of less than 1,000 mbar, preferably less than 500 mbar, particularly preferably less than 150 mbar.
- 8. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the melt is claim 1, further comprising additionally heated heating the melt by the introduction of radiant energy, in particular by infrared radiation.
- 9. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to claim 8, wherein the melt (22) is heated by alternating current, preferably with an alternating current frequency in a range from 50 Hz to 50 kHz, particularly preferably with an alternating current frequency in a range from 2 kHz to 10 kHz.
- 10. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the claim 1, further comprising keeping a temperature of the cooled walls (14, 16) of the melting vessel (3) and of the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) is kept below a temperature at which high levels of corrosion occur.
- 11. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the claim 1, further comprising keeping a temperature of the melt (22) is kept at least in a range above 1,600°C, preferably above 1.700°C.
- 12. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the claim 1, further comprising keeping a temperature of the melt-contact surface of the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) is kept below 1,650°C, preferably below 1 500°C.

- 13. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in elaims 1 to 12, wherein the claim 1, further comprising maintaining a temperature difference between the melt (22) in the an edge region of the melting vessel (3) and the melt (22) in the a central region of the melting unit vessel amounts to more than 150°K, preferably more than 250°K.
- 14. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 13 claim 1, wherein the conductivity of the melt (22) at the <u>a</u> melting temperature has an electrical conductivity in a range from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^2 \,\Omega^{-1}$ \* cm<sup>-1</sup>, preferably in a range from  $10^{-2}$  to  $10^1 \,\Omega^{-1}$ \* cm<sup>-1</sup>.
- 15. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 14, wherein for a given heating power claim 1, wherein the current which that emerges from the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) into the melt (22) does not exceed a current density of 5 A/cm<sup>2</sup> at any point.
- 16. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 15, wherein claim 1, further comprising continuously supplying a melting material to the melting vessel and continuously discharging the melt from the melting vessel is supplied and discharged continuously.
- 17. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the melting material is supplied in molten form via an inlet (9) and the melt is discharged in molten form via an outlet (10).
- 18. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 16 or 17, wherein the heating current flows between the <u>at least two cooled</u> electrodes substantially along the <u>a</u> main direction of flow of the melt (22) or perpendicular with respect thereto.
- 19. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 18, <u>further comprising setting in which</u> a temperature difference of more than 150°K, <u>preferably of more than 250°K</u>, is set between the melt-contact surface of the <u>at least two cooled</u> electrodes and a region of the melt (22) located substantially centrally between the <u>at least two cooled</u> electrodes.

- 20. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 17 to 19 claim 17, wherein the inlet (9) supplies the melting material and the outlet (10) supply and discharges the melting material in the region of the at a melt bath surface of the melt(24).
- 21. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 20, wherein claim 1, further comprising heating at least one electrode of the at least two cooled electrodes (5, 501, 502) is heated at least from time to time.
- 22. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the heating of the <u>at</u> <u>least one</u> electrode is effected by transverse application of current to the melt-contact <u>material</u> <u>surface of the at least one electrode</u>.
- 23. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 22, which includes a starting operation in which claim 1, further comprising providing a melt path of sufficient electrical conductivity is provided between the at least two cooled electrodes in the melting vessel during a starting operation.
- 24. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 23, <u>further comprising heating</u> wherein the <u>at least two cooled</u> electrodes and/or parts of the <u>cooled</u> walls[[,]] during the starting operation, are heated by a heating apparatus to a sufficient temperature for their temperature to be above the <u>a</u> dew point of the <u>furnace upper atmosphere melting vessel</u>.
- 25. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 23 or 24, wherein to melt down the melting material, further comprising introducing starting electrodes are introduced into the melting vessel and passing a current is passed through the melting material via the starting electrodes so that the melting material is melted down.
- 26. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein further comprising moving the starting electrodes are moved away from one another during the starting operation.

- 27. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 23 to 26, which incorporates melt conversion claim 23, further comprising converting from a melt with a higher electrical conductivity to a melt with a lower electrical conductivity.
- 28. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 23 to 27, wherein claim 25, further comprising pushing the starting electrodes are pushed together before the starting operation and are pulled pulling the starting electrodes apart during the starting operation.
- 29. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in one of claims 23 to 28, wherein claim 23, further comprising feeding radiant energy, in particular infrared radiation, is fed to the melting material in order for the latter to be melted down during the starting operation.
- 30. (Currently amended) An apparatus (1) for the heating of melts, in particular for the high-temperature refining of melts, comprising:

a melting vessel (3) with cooled walls (14, 16) for receiving <u>a</u> melting material, and at least two electrodes (5, 501, 502) for conductively heating the <u>a</u> melt (22), wherein the <u>at least two</u> electrodes (5, 501, 502) each <u>have a melt contact surface that</u> replaces part of the cooled walls (14, 16) of the melting vessel (3).

Claims 31 through 71 (Cancelled).